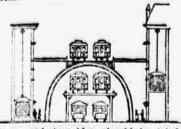
To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: The position which you have taken all along in the rapid transit matter entitles you to the gratitude of everybody who lives up town. The only possible relief of the situation must come from the elevated railroads. That fact is now recognized by everybody. But additional tracks upon the present structure would be an aggravating and perhaps dangerous makeshift. The only complete relief of the situation that can be obtained—the only way in which the elevated can be made capable of carrying, comfortably and quickly, all the people that want to ride, is by putting a second story upon it. If that were done upon the Sixth and Ninth avenue lines on the west side, and on the Third avenue line on the east side, it would meet all the needs of the city for years to come, during which time the underground, and viaduct, and arcade, and all other schemes of cranks could be perfected.



The second-story idea should be tried on the Sixth and Ninth avenue lines at once. By the suggestion of a second story I don't mean ture, but an arch from the edge of the side enough to escape the tops of the cars on the first story. I say arch, because an arch would afford the greatest strength for support of the express train tracks. The de-tails of such a structure, light, durable, not unsightly, and plenty strong enough for all needs, are within the scope of the skill of any ordinary mechanic.

Against the second-story idea there are no expanding objections.

Against the second-story idea there are no reasonable objections.

In favor of the second story are:
it could be quickly built and would afford the relief demanded within the shortest possi-

It could be quickly built and would afford the relief demanded within the shortest possible time.

It would be cheap, costing not over a million or a million and a half a mile.

Its construction would in no way interfere with travel upon the present structure, which are the natural, and therefore the best lines for travel hetween the extremes of the island. It would obviate the necessity of giving up any more streets to elevated structures.

It would obviate the necessity of giving up any more streets to elevated structures.

It would work little if any harm to abutting property, while the putting of four tracks over any street would materially darken the street and deteriorate the value of property upon it. Let us suppose a second-story road for express trains to be built over the Sixth and Ninth avenue line from the Battery to Harlem.

There needn't be more than nine stations on the line, including termini, to wit: The Battery, cordiandt Grand, Fourteenth, Forty-secund, Fifty-ninth, Ninety-third, 125th, and 155th streets. At each one of these points there are now stairways up to the platforms of the first story, and there could be stairs leading from the first-story platforms to the second story. It costs five cents to get on to the second story or express train platform it should cost five cents more. Nobody would object to pay ten cents for a seat in the express train. For those who might object to paying more than five cents there would be the privilege of travel on the way trains—just as good as the travel by express, only not quite so fast.

Sinth acoust line from the Battery to Harlem.
There need to be more than site salions on the There need to be more than site salions of the Contract of the Co paying more than five cents there would be the privilege of travel on the way trains—just as good as the travel by express, only not quite so fast.

Fow, if any, would object to climbing two pairs of stairs, but for such there might be elevators in the buildings on the express station corners. Two elevators at each station would be in all eighteen elevators. The owners of the buildings would be glad to put in the elevators. At a charge of one cent for every ascending passenger, each elevator would yield more income than all the rest of the building in which it might be built.

To avoid a waste of months of time in wrangling with the elevated people, as to the conditions upon which they would build a second story on the Sixth and Ninth avenue line, the city ought to build the second story. There can be no question about the city's right to build it. The city has just as much right to build above the elevated as the elevated had to build above the street car line. The city ought issue three per cent, bonds for whatever the second story might cost, and the elevated would be very glad to pay the city six per cent. or perhaps even more, per annum on that amount for use of the structure. If the elevated people shouldn't want to pay enough for the lease of the second story, there are lots of people whe would be glad to do so. Thus the second story would be a source of income to the city. The Sun is the only newspaper which, up to within a few weeks, has had the courage of common sense about the elevated. Why not now educate the people to the idea of a second story?

BAD BOADS.

National road from Washington and Baltimore through Chio, Indiana, and Illinois, was dropped tecause of the advance in railway construction. The use of steam locomotion has removed the necessity of more than the loral use of wagon roads, and the latter have ceased in any true sense to be necessary to inter-state commerce, the regulation of which alone gave tongress any right of appropriating money to construct highways. Public sentiment, it is said, is profoundly in favor of road reform, but it is admitted that the farmers have held aloof from the movement under the apprehension that the chief burden of building the roads would fail upon them. The farmers of the country are interested to as great an extent as any other class in local roads. They live close to them and in their daily work are obliged to use them. They know their condition; they suffer from them. It is a natural question to ask, why do they not improve them? The township or county that maintains its highways reaps at once, it is said, a rich reward in an increase of the value of property. The same reward must be within the reach of every county and township in every State and Territory. Why do not all counties and townships improve their roads?

To get at the inwardness of this matter, let us try to discover what the effect would be if, by help of the national Treasury, every county road in every State and Territory. Why do not all counties and townships improve their roads?

To get at the inwardness of this matter, let us try to discover what the effect would be if, by help of the national Treasury, every county road in every State and Territory. Why do not all counties and townships improve their roads?

To get at the inwardness of this matter, let us try to discover what the effect would be if, by help of the set on the set of the country was put in perfect orndition and kept so. Some light can be obtained in this direction from the effect of railroads in this direction from the effect of railroads in this direction from the effect of railroad

Indicated and leaving the price of farm land stationary.

If the cases are examined where the value of farm land within a county has been increased by the improvement of the roads, they will be found to be those contiguous to large masses of city population looking for an outlet. Union county, New Jersey, has improved its roads, and the price of farm lands has been enhanced, but this can be largely ascribed to its being so close to the great centre of population of which New York city is the nucleus. There is every reason to believe that good country roads would be as great a means of centralization as the reliroads have proved; that they would despreads values in some sections as they would augment them in others.

tion at a few points and to a centralisation of political power. They have always been fostered by despotie or strong Governments. The great conquerors have always recognized their importance as a means of maintaining their authority. The celebrated roads of France, so often referred to in the National League pamphiet, were the work of Napoleon the First. The first labor of the Romans in a conquered province was to build a road through it. To the railroads the farmers of the country ascribe many of their grievances. Railroads have subjected them to much greater competition, and have deprived them of the fluctuations in the prices of their products from which their greatest profits were often derived. With the country roads in their present condition, the energetic farmer reaps a greater harvest in the local markets when he outstrips his weaker competitors in plunging through the mud and storms of winter. The improvement of country roads in their present condition, the near them. To make it a national question is both unconstitutional and unwise. The National League exceeds its proper work when it does more than to elucidate the best methods of road making and seek to educate the people in them. If there is such a profound demand for improved country roads, why should not they be constructed by private capital, as the railways were? What a bonanza for the road builders, when the national Government pledges its credit for improving wagon roads! Where would road building stop? Any one desiring to learn the consequences of the expenditure of Government money in such public works should read the account of the distribution of the surplus among the States in 1837. This last movement seems to be more in the interest of land speculators, of bicycle riders, and of gentlemen farmers than in that of the United States Treasury or the genuine agricultural population. There is little doubt that improved road making will go on as fast as it is really needed under local direction, without invoking the aid of a paternal Governm

APPEALS TO THE PROPAGANDA.

Bishops Keane and Ireland's Attitude in

1886-The Present and Future. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If I read the news intelligently, a Papal delegate has not been sent from Rome to the United States at the request of the American hierarchy; and, udging by the extracts from Archbishop Ireland's memorial published in THE SUN, I am ed to believe that he alone, though perhaps Cardinal Gibbons may have indirectly supported him, asked that, on his private representations, the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States should be instructed by Rome to undo almost all that had been done here for the cause of Catholic education, and to repeat indefinitely the flasco of Faribault and of Stillwater. The following extract from a memorial that has been long before the public may not be without interest at this time to those who are trying to understand how and whence and why the wind blows so briskly and

In the month of December, 1886, Bishops Keane and Ireland were in Rome, in the interest of the possible Catholic University, Bishop Keane, at the time, exercised jurisdiction over the diocese of Richmond, Va. Since then he has resigned the Bishopric of Richmond and accepted the appointment of rector of the Catholic University. He is now known as Bishop of Ajasso, in partibus infidelium, an office which confers upon him no episcopal urisdiction in these United States over one single inch of territory. This is a fact which

SPURIOUS WASHINGTON RELICS. The Will Lately Sold by Thomas Birch's

Sons. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir : My attention has been called this evening to a letter of Mr. A. J. Bowden, the purchaser of the ac-simile Martha Washington comport, print

ed in your issue of to-day.

As Mr. Bowden, in his wild endeavors to extricate himself, seems disposed to "tar others with his brush" and has mentioned my name in connection with a copy of Washington's will purchased several years ago by me from the same firm of Philadelphia auctioneers. I would ask. in justice to them and to me, that you print my statement.

It is true that I did purchase of Thomas Birch's Sons, at an auction sale containing many genuine relics of Washington consigned by his descendant, Lawrence Washing-ton, a genuine contemporary copy of the will of George Washington. The price paid was \$1,400 (not \$1,200, as Mr. Bowden blunders in saying), and the underbidder was Mr. W. F. Havemeyer, by personal direction to his agent. Mr. W. H. Benjamin. I was more than content with my purchase until I examined it at issure after the sale. I then discovered that the auction catalogue description erred in a very important particular in stating that the twenty-nine signatures of Washington were autographic. The assumption had been that this indubitably genuine contemporary copy had been written by a private secretary of Washington before his death and verified by Washington before his death and verified by Washington signing each page. My examination having convinced me that the clerk who made the copy (doubtless from the original will) had imitated the signatures with remarkable fidelity and that they were not written by Washington. I communicated my discovery to the Philadelphia auctioneers, who, after hearing my argument, in the most prompt and honorable manner took back the document and refunded me the \$1,400.

This statement (often invited from me) should stop the talk of a "spurious Washington will," for there is no such document, but \$1,400 (not \$1,200, as Mr. Bowden blunders in

there does exist the genuine contemporary copy, for which, as a noted curiosity, I will pay \$100 at any time.

Hefering to Mr. Henkel's letter in Sunday's Sus. I can corroborate his statement that he, representing the auctioneers, said that they did not guarantee anything, but as Mr. Bowden was late in reaching the salesroom, he did not hear Mr. Henkel's explicit speech. Yours respectfully, WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN.

JAN. U.S.

JUSTICE LAMAR.

Mr. George Ticknor Cartis's Tribute to the Memory of His Friend, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the death of Mr. Justice Lamar the country has met with a great loss, and I have lost a friend to whom I was much attached. I first became acquainted with him during the last year of his service in the Senate, and from that time forward we were friends. I soon learned to appreciate the fine qualities of his mind and character. He was an eminently thoughtful man. He never acted from impulse. He always acted from principle and from convistion of what was right. Soon after he became Secretary of the In-

terior I was sitting with him one day in his private office. He did me the honor to say that from his early manhood he had been indebted to my writings for many good thoughts and many sound views of public questions and many sound views of public questions: that it was a debt which he should be glad to nay, and that if there was anything in his gift which I would like to have for any friend of mine, if I would name if, he would make the appointment, with the permission of the Fresident. "All I require of you," he said, "Is to certify that the person, whom you name is qualified in all respects,"

I named a young lawver in New York, and Mr. Jamar said: "Telegraph him to come at once, and I will make the appointment." The young man came: secured the appointment, and did very satisfactory work while Mr. Iamar remained Secretary of the Interior.

He became a very useful Judge. With competent learning, great industry, conscientiousness, and a ready writer, his judicial opinions will compare favorally with those of any of the other Judges. I often had occasion to know how profoundly he studied the cases which had been argued in the court.

In the civil war between the Federal Government and the Confederate States Lamar was Colonel of a Mississippi regiment. He told me that on one occasion, when he had to lead his regiment into battle, he really did not know what he was doing. He said that he had no fear, but that he had no knowledge of military affairs, and that the Brigadier-General who directed his movements did not know much more than he did. But his personal courage was never questioned.

His oration on the "Life, Character, and Public Services of John C. Calhoun," delivered at Charleston at the request of the ladies of South Carolina, was a very finished performance. It explained Mr. Calhoun's political opinions better than they had ever been explained before.

Whether President Harrison nominates a whether he that it was a debt which he should be glad to Ittical opinions better than they had ever been explained before.

Whether President Harrison nominates a successor to Judge Lamar, or whether he leaves it to be done by the incoming President, it is vory desirable that the representative character of the Supreme Court of the United States should be preserved by having the selection of the new Judge made from the same circuit. Knowledge of the local law of the States composing this circuit is of the utmost consequence.

Kew York, Jan. 23.

New York, Jan. 20. THE SHIPS OF COLUMBUS.

In Reproducing Them for the World's Fair, Have the Designers " Followed Copy " To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The New Fork Herald of Dec. 26 says in reference to

the vessels lately constructed in Spain: "They are exact reproductions of the originals, and carry the sails, guns, and equipments, including the flags and banners, of four hundred years ago, "They are frequently exercised under sail whenever here is a favorable breeze, and have developed almost rig, will not sail at all the centre of pressure of her rig, will not sain at all the centre of pressure of her sail area being fourteen feet abalt her midship section.

"The Pinta will sail with the wind free or on the beam, but will not work to windward.

"The Santa Maria is as an all Cadit, having returned from the criebration at Sevine. Her caustain declares that an is until to make the voyage across the Atlantic without many changes and much steengthening."

that she is unfit to make the voyage across the Alante without many changes and much strengthening."

I have already stated in the pages of Gold-heade's Geographical Mayazine that from the description of these vessels in the English Nauteal Magazine—to say nothing of the absurd pictures in the New York papers—it was plain to me that the designers were in error as to their rig. It appears now they were equally so in regard to their bulls.

I am not aware that Columbus in his log complained of the qualities of his vessels. As to their sailing qualities, they made the run from Palos to the Canaries in six days; from Gomera to Guanahani in thirty-three days; and on Oct. II. 1492, the log expressly states they were sailing at the rate of twolve Spanish miles tabout ten knots) per hour!

Columbus always styles the Santa Marla nao (ship), and the Pinta and Nilia carabellas (caravels.) The Santa Maria, then, was not a caravel.

They were precisely the kind of vessels in

aravel.
They were precisely the kind of vessels in They were precisely the kind of vessels in which Barthelomew Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1487, Vasco de Gama went to Hindostan in 1498, and Magellan crossed the Pacilic Ocean in 1520-21. And the so-called experts in Spain have built vessels, professing to be fac-similes, which seamen of the present day cannot bring across the Atlantic under their own sails!

It is exasperating to think that the most interesting feature of the Columbian Exposition is turned into a burlesque through gross stupidity. The Exposition will, no doubt, be as Barnum used to say, "the greatest show on earth," but so far as Columbus is concerned, it will be the play of "Hamlet" with Hamiet left out.

And all this might have been foreseen by left out.

And all this might have been foreseen by
the Directors of the Columbian Exposition
when they placed this important feature in
inexperienced and incompetent hands.
COLON, Jan. 16, 1833. WM. H. PARKER.

A GOVERNMENT ART INSPECTOR.

It Would Check the Importation of Imitation

and the Perpetration of Frauds. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many thanks for the liberal space given by THE SUN to the fraudulent Washington relies recently sold by auction in Philadelphia. The Sun is America, and its pen is not ball-pointed when exposing counterfeits in objects of art. I wish to anneal to THE SUN'S well-known

appreciative interest in all matters of art to secure, if possible, some definite recognition of the position of the professional art expert. In nearly all the chief cities or provinces of foreign countries an expert appraiser of works of art is appointed by the Government, and in many cases this official may be consulted by any one willing to pay a small fee. It is considered a matter of public policy whereby innumerable frauds may be prevented. smiths have long been protected by "Hall' stamps under surveillance of the law.

America is the only country where the art expert seems to be discredited, or at least

never invested with public office and authority.

An expert in objects of art accredited to protect not only the Government but individuals against fraudulent imitations of valuable antiques continually seeking entrance at this port free of duty is, I am convinced, a crying need of this metropolis. It might save many the trouble and expense of a suit at law.

At the present time there is no person in America that one may call to determine the integrity of a work of art who can claim the least authority, or even the right to speak; and all dealers in genuine goods only, who try to assist their friends and customers in detecting the various imitations by venturing an opinion against the integrity of any pieces offered at public or private sale, will surely bring down upon their heads a hornets' nest of malicious vituperation.

The situation in this great city of New York has become quite serious. Imitation paintings bearing famous names are sold unblushingly by foreign tramps putting up at our best hotels, and by auction everywhere. The credulous buyer is deceived and swindled, having no recourse except such as usually begets disagreeable publicity.

New York city seems to have been selected as a dumping ground for the chief art frauds against fraudulent imitations of valuable

lous buyer is deceived and swindled, having no recourse except such as usually begets disagreeable publicity.

New lock city seems to have been selected as a dumping ground for the chief art frauds of the whole world.

It is well known that here are congregated people of unbounded wealth, grasping all that is beautiful and curious with fatuitous haste. Objects of art which a few years ago brought only modest sums are now seen in the veritable cloud land of high esteem bringing comparatively fabulous prices.

This is particularly true of Oriental art, which has come upon us within twenty-five years much like the magic realization of a dream of heaven, winning and transforming the hearts of all collectors who dare to glance at its unique investiture of beauty. I need not enumerate the classes of objects of greatest value. All early collectors who were disposed to dare and to do as lovers of art have secured fine examples and feel good. Imitations of the most valuable objects are now flooding this market, where it is believed only literal buyers exist. One successful sale of an imitation "hawthorn pot" or an egg-shell vase brings quite a little fortune to the owner and liberal commissions all around. The temptation to offer presentable frauds in objects of art is very great. Every man his own expert rarely falls of distressing results in collections of art; besides, many people have

to study up and decide for themselves the merits of pictures and curion which they would like to possess if genuine. They would like to employ an expert, but there is not one to be had who can speak with official sanction. Some auctioneers and dealers adopt the plan of "guarantee or return of the purchase money," thereby putting the burden of proof on the purchaser, while they themselves assiduously discredit the opinions of experts as having no recognized authority.

Officers of the law are provided to protect the people at the race track and elsewhere, but there is no one who can safely say a word to defeat the intent to defraud in the domain of art. Would it not be well to have an ext expert with official prerogatives?

NEW YORE, January, 1893.

DISEASE IN SLEEPING CARS.

Need of Proper Precautions in the Transortation of Invalle

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I should like to see your paper achieve a reform which seems to have escaped attention, although of great importance. I refer to the distinction which should be made in sleeping cars be-tween travellers who are well and those who Suppose that one of your children. having been very ill and being very much run down, and just at a point when the seeds of consumption would not be thrown off, suppose your physician should order that child to Florida or Colorado, how would you like the child to occupy the berth which had just been elept in by a dying consumptive? There is no imagination about this supposition; it happens

all the time. Returning from the West a few weeks since. All the time.

Returning from the West a few weeks since, I saw in the cars a poor wretch in the very last stages of consumption. He was too weak to sit up but a short time, and he had been in the berth three nights and two days, coming from Minnesota. Of course, this led to conversation among the passengers on the subject, and a gentleman who was returning from Mexico stated that on the trip to San Autonio three consumptives were in his car alone, not to speak of the rest of the train, for three days.

Of course all this would apply with still greater force for such diseases as measles or for fevers; but these cases are very rare, while the travelling of consumptives is a daily affair. If you will bear in mind that there are more or less consumptives on every train through to Florida in the winter season, and that the number of sleeping cars in the service is very small, because the cars are always in service, I think it very probable that every berth in those cars is more or less infected, all the conditions being very favorable to preserve the bacilli.

There is no disinfectant equal to Sun light. Newark, Jan. 24, 1893.

WHAT CAN A MAN DO

Whose Wooden Leg Is Worn Out and Who Has No Money to Repinco It?

To the Editor of THE Sun-Sir: What is man to do who is penniless absolutely, and with a family dependent upon him, who is willing to work and cannot, and all because h is tied down, as it were, by the loss of a leg and by the subsequent wreckage of his wooden leg, which he is unable to replace? Such a case has come to my notice within a few days, and it appears to be a peculiarly distressing case and one deserving of assistance.

The man in question was a locomotive fireman, who lost his leg by falling under his engine. His coliar bone, his ribs, and the fingers of his right hand were broken in the same mishap. From the railread company he received a wooden leg, and since then he has had intermittent employment as a collector. The other day, the leg having worn out, slipped with him as he was approaching the Brooklyn bridge to cross to his home across the river, and he stood there on one foot and saw his other foot slip from him across the ley navement. Since then he has been able to get about with an improvised crutch, his wife has been ill with pneumonia, his house rent is long overdue, his credit at the greeer's is exhausted, and his cupboard and purse are both emity. The charity of neighbors not much better off than himself has kent him from empty. The charity of neighbors not much better off than himself has kept him from

better off than himself has kept him from starving.

So far as I have been able to investigate, the man's record and habits are beyond question good, and his appearance and intelligence are excellent. But he is tied down to a hopeless inactivity by the need of new limbs, while in other respects he would appear to be entirely able to help himself and care for his wife and child. His appeal to the Organized Charities of Brookiyn was met with an edge of a chance to saw wood in exchange for provisions; but he can't saw wood with one log. Meantime starvation and ejectment from his tenement are staring him in the face.

Under all these trying circumstances what is a man to do to got on his feet?

BROOKLYN, Jan. 18. CHARLES MASON.

By a lire yesterday morning in the cellar of Reichers & Scherbis' confectionery store, 1.23 Broadway, Williamsburgh, James B. Doxie, a littern-year-old boy, was almost suffocated the was in the habit of sleeping in the cellar. The Buny ou discussed at some length Mr. Edison's theory of the hair in its relation to human longevity, and while I readily concede that you made out your case, yet there is an aspect of the subject which, I think, lends a quasi support to Mr. Edison's theory, If Mr. Edison's proposition had been that the human hair bears a very close and significant relation to vitality instead of longevity, many facts could be adduced that would go to support this proposition. Science assures us that the human body commences its existence as a simple amorboid or cell animal endowed with support to the special proposition. Science assures us that the human body commences its existence as a simple amorboid or cell animal endowed with simple amorboid or cell animal endowed with support to the special proposition. Science assures us that the human body commences its existence as a simple amorboid or cell animal endowed with simple amorboid or cell animal endowed with support to the special provides for the special provides for the first resolution has been drafted by Representative Testing and its acommittee of five members which special and its acommittee of five members which shall investigate the charges that there was an American corruption fund as a part of the Panama scandal and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the other providing for an interior to the Mail Steamship Company and the other providing for an interior of the Miskey Trust. The first resolution to the Miskey Trust. The first resolution to the Wiskey Trust. The first resolution to the Miskey Trust. The first resolution to the Miskey Trust. The first resolution to the Miskey Trust. The first resolution to simple amorboid or cell animal endowed with the functions of irritability, contractility, and assimilation. That from this parent cell. through reproduction, there in due time come a colony of like cells, which arrange themselves in two layers, known as the endoderm and ectoderm, the first taking upon itself, through organs and tissues built up of specialized cells, the function of assimilation or nutrition, while the latter assumes those of irritability and contractility, or, in other words, sensation and movement, the animal as distinguished from

latter assumes those of irritability and contractility, or, in other words, sensation and movement, the animal as distinguished from the vegetative system. That from these ectodermal cells there come the brain, nerves, muscles, skin, bones, hair, teeth, and nails. These cells, primarily homogeneous, become specialized for their respective functions. Thus those composing the muscles giving up almost wholly two of their original functions—irritability, or movement, in the largest degree, while conversely those composing the nerves giving up in the same degree theigother functions retain that of irritability, or sensation. Those composing the epidermis or scarf skin resign substantially all of their original functions and take the form of flat horny plates, a protective covering of the true skin. The cells composing the hair are simply modified epidermic cells.

The physiological history of the human body in its relation to its remote or animal ancestry is that of a process of cephalization or development headward, and in this regard I wish to offer this suggestion: That the limitations of the human body with respect to size, weight, mental and physical powers, would seem to imply that its vital tide is correspondingly limited in its volume. Thus, as the stream, deflected toward the cephalic region, broadened and deepened its bed, it forsook in a like degree portions of its old one. In this light we can interpret those rudimental organs and structures of the body and the ribbess vertebrie of the abdominal region, as—to borrow the expression—the old shore line where the vital tide once touched. For a brief period during embryotic life the vital tide flows, so to speak, over its primitive bed, tide flows, so to speak, over its primitive bed. The gill arches of the fish, the reptillan structures and the weodily-hair covering of the body convincingly attest this, but upon the deflection of the vital course of the siral volume must be paid for in powers of one kind above their proportionate share of the siral volume fo

Martha Washington's Comport Again. To THE BOITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: There has been quite a controversy lately in reference to the Martha Wash-ington dinner service, and I would like to make a few remarks that must be of interest to the public, and know of no better way than through the columns of know of no better way than through the columns of your valuable paper. Leasing, in his "Mount Vernon," gives a description of it on pares 240 and 241, but has failed into the error of easing that, around each piece are thritten links, each containing the name of one of the original thritten states, whereas the fact is the faces, the same of the contains and contain in addition to the thritten criginal States the names Kentucky and Vermont. There are also fitteen State edilented upon the piece recently sold in fallaciphia, and which I discovered to be a copy of the ganning. "An Ever

Welcome Guest is Apollinaris Its Total Is \$168,400,000, an Increase of

At Banquets, Clubs and in Homes." N. Y. TIMES.

ROBBERY IN THE TOMBS.

One Prisoner Tries to Rob Another of Crisp 85 Note, William Davidson, ship's barber on the monitor Miantonomoh, was one of the batch of prisoners locked up in the pen at the Tombs yesterday morning charged with intoxication Near him sat Edward Hefferman, a tramp, who had been picked up in Chatham square the night before. Davidson happened to remark to his neighbor that he was very dry and would like to have a cocktail. The tramp said that was easily done if Davidson had th price. He assured the marine barber that he had a pull, and could get the Tombs people to send out for a bottle. Davidson jumped at the offer, and gave Hefferman a crisp \$5 note out of which to buy the liquor. Not long afterward the tramp asked Court Officer Clark

out of which to buy the liquor. Not long afterward the tramp asked Court Officer Clark to change the bill for him. Clark told him to keep his money in his pocket, as he would need it, and thought nothing more of the matter until he heard a great rumpus in the prisoner's ren.

Going to see what was the matter, he found Davidson and the tramp rolling about the floor, pummelling and biting such other, while the other prisoners were kept on the ko getting out of the flighters' way. When the men were separated the ship's barber said that the tramp had his \$5 and refused to give it back. Then Court Officer Clark remembered Hefferman's request to have the bill changed. The tramp stoutly maintained that he had given Davidson back his money, but the keepers decided to search him, and they did.

They took him into a room where his howls would not disturb the court, but a thorough ransacking of his clothing netted only thirteen cents. They were about to return him to the pen when one of the keepers noticed a swelling in Hefferman's cheek. "Open your mouth," said the keezer, and the tramp's laws closed with a snap like a bear trap. Half a dozen pairs of muscular hands siezed him by the neck and face, and began to squeeze. They pinched and punched and dug with their knuckles, but the iron jaw didn't yield. Then some one inserted the knuckle of his first finger under the tramp's ear, and commenced to bore.

bors.

This was too much for Hefferman. His jaw relaxed, and finally he opened his mouth, disclosing the missing bill, neatly folded up and fucked away in one side of his cheek. It was returned to its owner, and the crestfallen tramp was taken to court, where he was held for trial upon a charge of robbery.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN ON FIRE. One Dead and Two so Severely Injured that Death is Expected,

Mrs. Annie Schulman, the wife of a painter in business at 121 Boerum street, Williams-burgh, upset a lighted lamp on the mantel behind the kitchen stove in a room back of the tore yesterday morning. The lamp fell on he red-hot stove and exploded. Her two · hildren, Barrett and Rebecca, Cand 4 years old respectively, were covered with burning oil, and ran screaming into the store, where their father was mixing paint. Before Schulman understood what had happened, the house was on fire. The children, with their clothing all ablaze, ran back to the kitchen, where Mrs. Schulman tried to save them from being burned to death. Her own clothing caught fire, but she clung to the children and tried to smother the blaze with her hands. Schulman used his hands at first, but soon thought of a blanket, which he wrapped around the children. Mrs. Schulman rolled on the floor and put out the fire on her person. Barrett died yesterday afternoon and Mrs. Schulman and Rebecca were not expected to live until midnight. Mrs. Schulman was about to become a mother. Mr. Schulman was about to live until midnight. Mrs. Schulman was about to live until midnight. Mrs. Schulman was about to Become a mother. Mr. Schulman and Become a mother. being burned to death. Her own clothing

Brothers that they had this violin to sell. She fell in love with the violin, which was made in 1710, but had not the \$5,000, the price set on it. She borrowed the instrument, which, August Gemunder said, had once belonged to Vieuxtemps, and used it at an Arion Society concert. At a party subsequently, where she had a different violin, she told of this instrument, and Gordon McKay said he would get it for her. He was leaving town next day, he said, but he would send his check to Mr. Hauser and she could get the violin. She said the instrument still belongs to Mr. McKay, but she has had possession of it since the purchase on Jan. 16, 1832.

Hauser's defence was that he made the sale himself. Brothers that they had this violin to sell. She citement, pleasurable and otherwise, by inviting them to a reception at his I street mansion on Monday night. This occasion is intended to be the general round-up of the social feature of Mr. Wanamaker's administration of the department. A dinner will be given during the early part of the evening to the more distinguished guests, and later the doors will be thrown wide open to chiefs of divisions, assistant chiefs, chief clerks, subordinate clerks, and so on down the scale. The employees who have been favored with invitations feel that it is their duty to accept, and yet many of them dislike to do so for two reasons. First, they question the Postmaster-General's tact in having two entertainments of the same evening, one for the big and the other for the little officials: and, second, the fact has gone abroad that little distinction is to be made in the guests of the latter part of the evening on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. There are many colored employees in the Post Office Department, some of them intelligent and well paid, and there are also many persons who are not accustomed to move in polite society. All have been invited, however, and the whole department is gossiping about the coming event and endeavoring to straighten out the vexed question of etiquette involved in connection with their sense of duty to a more or less beloved chief.

Police Transfers. These transfers were made by the Police Board yesterday: Sergeants-Thomas Murphy. Morrisania to City Hall; Oscar Wavle, Madison street to Morrisania, Patrolmen-John W. Delaney, East Eighty-eighth street to West Sixty-eighth street; James Bradley, Leonard street to East Twenty-second street.

West Sixty-eight a state of the control of the force.

Three applications for retirement were filed. There applications for retirement were filed. They were from Roundsman John McDowell of West Forty-seventh street. Patrolman William Cairns of West Sixty-fifth street, and former ward detective Michael Gannon of East Eighty-eighth street.

Singing Classes for Police Stations. The Police Commissioners received yesterday a letter from Mrs. J. Van Cortlandt Bishop of 13 Madison avenue asking permission to hold singing services in various police stations. "I don't think we ought to have any singing classes." said President Martin, "but I will look into the matter."

Gorham Solid Silver,

Silver has never before been applied to so great a variety of uses. Tableware comprises one department only of its manufacture. It is made into almost every conceivable shape, from the most elaborate Dinner Service to the simplest article of Jewelry.

The various departments are fully supplied with the best and newest productions. The assortment is sufficiently large and diversified to permit of the widest possible range in choice of style and value.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.

BILVERSMITHS

BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. OFFENSIVE ECZEMA

REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

800,662,000 Over Last Tear's Bill-It

Abolishes Pension Agencies and Provides

for the Payment of Pensions Directly from

the Treasury - The Proposed Panama

Canal and Whiskey Trust Investigations,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-The Appropriation

Committee agreed upon the Pension Appropriation bill to-day, and instructed Mr.

Mutchler to report it to the House. As agreed upon, the bill carries an appro-

priation of \$166,400,000, being an in-crease of \$20,062,650 over the appropriation

for the current fiscal year and \$431,350 less than the estimates. After July 1 next no pen-

sion is to be paid to a non-resident who is not a citizen of the United States, except for actual

passage of this act the Board of Managers of

the National Home for Disabled Volunteer

Soldiers are to deduct the excess above \$5

home and cover it into the Treasury, provided

that the pensioner has no wife, minor child, or

parent dependent upon him for support.

in which case the excess of pension is to be

given to such dependents. The law of 1807, providing for the payment of pensions through

agencies, is repealed, and the payments are to be made directly from the Treasury, and \$400,-

000 is appropriated for the necessary elerical expenses, &c., for this purpose. Persons de-

siring to do so are to be authorized to copy at

Senator Frve, Chairman of the Senate Com

merce Committee, has acted in the capacity of arbiter for the steamship representatives and

the shippers who appeared before the Com-

arbiter for the steamship representatives and the shippers who appeared before the Commerce Committee yesterday to argue for and against the Harter bill prohibiting undue restrictions in bills of lading. After both sides had been heard on the question, at the suggestion of Senator Frye they held a conference and amended the mensure to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. A session of the committee was held this morning, with the shippers and steamship men present, to ratify the agreement. Mr. Harter, the originator of the bill, was not present, but sent word that the bill as amended whis satisfactory to him.

The amended whill in substance makes it unlawful for shipowners or their agents to insert in a bill of lading any agreement relieving them from liability for loss or damage arising from negligence in proper loading, storage, custody, or proper delivery of merchandise. Vessels in the foreign trade are forbidden to make ap agreement in such bills of lading relieving them of the obligation to exercise due diligence in equipping, manning, and outflitting the vessel to make her seaforthing, and the seaforth of the served, neither the vessel owners nor agents or charterers are to be held liable for faults or errors in management or navigation, dangers of the sea or navigable waters, act of tiod, public enemies, inherent defects of the thing carried, seizure under legal process, or loss resulting from acts or omissions of the shipper or owner of the goods or from attempting to save life or property at sea. Vessel owners and agents are required to issue to shippers describive bills of lading, which shall be prima incle evidence of the receipt of the merchandise described. The bill is not to apply to animals on the hoof. A penalty clause for violations is attached to the bill, which is intended to go into effect July 1, 1883.

The House Committee on Rules, but for the early adjournment of the House to-day, would have reported this afternoon two resolutions, one providing for an investigation of the Pan

ama scandal and the Pacific Mail Steamship

foster commerce by ocean routes, and whether the United States subsidy should be withdrawn. The Whiskey Trust investigation is to be conducted by the Judiciary Committee sub-stantially as proposed by Mr. Burrows.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has made a novel innovation upon the social eliquette

of Washington, and put the employees of the Post Office Department into a flutter of ex-

citement, pleasurable and otherwise, by invit-

TO FOSTER THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

Mr. Bathbun to Represent this Country is

the Coming Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-Under the terms of

an agreement made by the Canadian Commis-

sioners with Secretary Blaine and Mr. J. W. Foster in Washington last February, and since

ratified by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, Secretary

of State Foster has appointed Richard Rath

bun Commissioner on the part of the United States. He will meet within the next few

weeks at Washington, a Commissioner to be

appointed by England for Canada, and the two

will investigate and report the best and most

appointed by England for Canada, and the two will investigate and report the best and most expedient method for preserving the fishes of the waters contiguous to the United States and Canada, and also joint regulations for the preservation and protection of the fishes of the Atlantic Crean within the jurisdiction of the two countries.

Their conclusions and recommendations, however, are not to be binding upon their respective Governments, but it has been agreed that as soon as the reports of the Commissioners are presented the Governments "will consider the same and exchange views thereon, to the end of reaching, if expedient and practicable, such conventional or other understanding as may suffice to carry out the recommendation of the Commissioners by treaty or concurrent legislation on the part of the respective Governments or the Legislatures of the several States and provinces, or both, as may be found most advisable."

Mr. Rathbun to assistant Fish Commissioner of the United States in charge of the division of scientific inquiry, and rendered assistance in the preparation of the case of the United States to be presented to the Behring Sea arbitrators.

Disfranchised for Trying to Bribe Voters

SKYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 27.—In the Jackson Cir-cuit Court, yesterday, Judge Samuel Voyles

fined J. W. Holmes \$25, sentenced him to the county jail for ten days, and disfranchised him for ten years for violating the Election law by attempting to bribe voters at the November election. Mr. Holmes is 70 years old, and one of the wealthiest men in this county. He is a

disabilities incurred in the service.

TRE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL Suffered Terribly. Doctors and Medicines Useless. Cured in Four

Weeks by Cuticura.



Weeks by Cuticura.

I have a boy, 15 years old, born in Fishkill, portrait enclosed, who had the eczema so offensive that I could not stay in the room with him. The poor boy suffered terribly. His feet were terribly. His feet were terribly sore, he could not wear any shoes, and had therefore to stay at home from sohool. When he put on a pair of dry stockings in the morning, they would in one hour be saturated with moisture and very offensive, even in the coldest weather. The disease began to spread over his body, especially his hands and fingers. The thumbs on both his hands became stiff and fire the declore; both gave him lots of medicine, but all to no use. He grew worse, I therefore despaired of ever having him cured. One day I saw the great benefits promised to those who would use CUTICUIA REMEDIER. I went right away to the drug store and bought them. I must confess I had but little faith in them. However I used them according to directions, and to-day I say truthfully to all the world, if you wish to publish it, that my son is entirely cured, thank Ged, and thank the discoverers of CUTICURA REMEDIER. They cured him in four weeks as sound as a gold dollar. JOHN SAVAGE, Fishkill Village, N.Y.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

siring to do so are to be authorized to copy at their own expense the pension rolls at any pension agency. Recommendation is also made for the appointment of a committee of five members of the House to inquire into the operation of all pension laws which grant pensions to soldiers, sailers, and others, and ascertain whether the rates under them are excessive, and generally whother there should be any modification in these laws.

The recommendation of the sub-committee that no pension shall be paid to any persons under the Dependent Pension law unless they can show that they are wholly disabled for manual labor and have an income less than \$480 a year, was stricken out as was their recommendation that no widow of a soldier should receive a pension unless she was married to the soldier previous to 1870. Their proposition to authorize the Commissioner of Pensions to detail medical examiners from the Pension Office to act as examining surgeons of pensions and to abolish the Board of Examining Surgeons was also rejected. Sold everywhere, Price, CUTICURA, 506.; 80AP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORA-TION, Boston. TION, Beston.

50" How to Cure Skin Diseases," 44 pages,
50 illustrations, and testimonials, mailed free. PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily



MUSCULAR STRAINS

and pains, back ache, weak kidneys, rhoumatism, and chest pains relieved in oneminute by the Cutterin Anti-Pain
Plaster. The first and only instantane-

CLEVER WITH THE KNOCK-OUT DROPS. Meyer and Konney Confronted with Three

Men They Had Swindled. John H. Meyer, alias Dutch, and Ernest Konney, alias Spanish Joe, two noted criminals, were gathered in by Detectives McManus and Lang of Inspector McLaughlin's staff on Thursday night. Their plan is to accost a prosperous-looking man in a saloon, or in the street, claim his acquaintance, and invite him to drink. If he accepts, one engages him in conversation, while the other at a favorable moment pours a few drops of the "knockout" mixture into his glass. It is only a question of time then to get all he possesses. They had half a dozen bottles of thepotion when arrested. They were remanded at the Tombs

yesterday morning. Inspector McLaughlin summoned several men who had complained that they had been men who had complained that they had been robbed in this manner to Headquarters yesterday, and three picked out the two crooks as the men who had dosed and robbed them. Martin Hahn of 14 Greenwich street met them on Broadway on Dec. 7. They had a driak in a Greenwich street saloon, and Hahn lost \$60 in cash. Carl Miner of 63 First street met them on the Bowery on New Year's Day. They steered him into a Second avenue saloon and relieved him soon afterward of \$700. M. Longwell of Sweeney's Hotel lost a gold watch, a searf pin, and \$100, having met the pair on the Bowery on Dec. 18. Konney said he was 30 years old, a speculator, and lived at 9 Cottage place. Meyer gave his pedigree as a bartender, 20 years old, of 136 Washington street. Hoboken. In 1885 Konney was sent to Sing Sing for nine years for blackmailing Jacob Jacobs and J. H. Anderson. Meyer was convicted of swindling in the General Sessions several years ago, and tried to kill himself by jumping out of the window, but was prevented. Eric Saunders arrived from Galveston on Thursday and got a knock-out drink on the Bowery as soon as he discovered that therough the drink cost him \$85, all the money he had. He was dazed when Policeman McGuire found him at Ninetieth street and Third avenue at midnight. He was taken to the Harlem Police Court yesterday, and Justice Burke discovered him. robbed in this manner to Headquarters yes-

MRS. HAYES PUTS UP \$10,000 CASH Her Husband Released-Juror Alcott Ex-

William B. Hayes, who will be retried upon the charge of perjury on Monday, was released on bail from the Tombs yesterday. His wife went to the District Attorney's office and showed to Assistant District Attorney Unger \$10,000 in cash. Mr. Unger told her to deposit it with City Chamberlain Crain, and to bring it with City Chamberlain Crain, and to bring back a receipt. This she did, and Hayes was released. Judge Martine increased Hayes's bail from \$5,000 to \$10,000 when the jury before whom he was tried disagreed on Thursday afternoon, standing eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

Edward H. Alcott, the juror who stood out against all of his associates, because he said he believed the testimony given for the defence by Lawer Lionel Noah, who had been counsel for Alcott's employers, called upon Judge Martine yesterday afternoon and said that he would like to be excused for the term. Judge Martine excused him.

A BLOW AT REUBEN COREN. A Citizen Can be Indicted, it Seems, for a

Little Thing Like That,

Reuben Cohen, second-hand clothing dealer. of 161 Division street, was arrested vesterday in Chambers street by Detective Sergeants Reilly, Von Gerichten, and Trainer and taken to the General Sessions, where he was ar-raigned before Recorder Smyth upon an indictment charging him with removing and disposing of property with intent to defraud

disposing of property with intent to defraud his creditors.
Several of Cohen's creditors, more particularly Israel Bosen, second-hand clothing dealer of 183 Division street, and Silver & Tarshes, also second-hand clothing dealers, of 81 Bayard street, were the complainants before the Grand Jury. It is alleged that Cohen shipped to hichmond, Va., his stock of goods bought on credit, and then two months later, after the Sheriff had searched for them in vain, brought them back and resumed business at the old stand under his wife's name. Cohen was committed to the Tombs in default of \$5,000 bail. A Verdict of \$21,000 for W. J. Brewster.

A jury in the Superior Court, before Judge Gildersleeve, yesterday awarded William J. Brewster a verdict for \$10,500 damages against George H. Wooster, with interest from 1876, which increased the amount to \$21,000. The action has been tried four times. It arose from transactions involving the exchange of property. It was claimed that a part of the property had been delivered to Wooster, who attempted to terminate the contract without the knowledge of Brewster, and disposed of the property which he had received under the contract.

Perfect Baby Health

oughtto mean glowing health throughout childhood, health in the years to



come. When we see in children tendencies to weakness, we know they are missing the life of food taken. This loss is overcome by

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, a fat-food that builds up appetite and produces flesh at a

rate that appears magical. Almost as palatable as milk